THE WEEKLY TIMES.

Containing all the reading matter of the Daily, is published every Thursday Morning.

SHEAHAN & PRICE, Publishers and Proprietors.
JAMES W. SHEAHAN. . . . WILLIAM PRICE.

TERMS—Single Subscribers, per annum, in advance, $1,50. To Clubs of Ten and upwards, $1,00.

THE DAILY TIMES,

Published every morning, (except Monday) at 110 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
TERMS—$6,00 per annum, in advance—12½ cents per week, payable to the Carriers.

TIMES JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
110 Dearborn Street,
Where all orders for Job Printing will meet with prompt attention.

THE WEEKLY CHICAGO TIMES.

A Democratic Newspaper published every Thursday Morning by Sheahan & Price, at No. 110 Dearborn Street

VOL. 5. CHICAGO, THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 23, 1858. NO. 34.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR TREASURER,
WILLIAM B. FONDEY, *of Sangamon*

FOR SUP'T OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
AUGUSTUS C. FRENCH, *of St. Clair*

NOMINATIONS FOR CONGRESS.

1st District—HIRAM BRIGHT
2d District—GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG
4th District—JAMES W. DAVIDSON
5th District—ISAAC N. MORRIS.
6th District—THOMAS L. HARRIS.
7th District—JAMES C. ROBINSON
8th District—PHILIP B. FOUKE

SENATORIAL CONVENTION
FIFTH DISTRICT

The Democratic voters of the Fifth Senatorial District, comprising the counties of Kane, Dekalb, Lee, and Whiteside, will appoint delegates to meet at Dixon on Friday, the 1st day of October, at 1 o'clock, in convention, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Senator for said district.

RATIO OF REPRESENTATION

Kane county	13	Lee county	6
Dekalb county	[illegible]	Whiteside county	6

Whole number of delegates . . . 31

S. S. JONES,
HUGH WALLACE, } Dem. Cent. Com.
J. B. NASH,

The Democratic papers of said district will please copy.

Senatorial Convention—Second District.

The Democracy of Second Senatorial District, (comprising McHenry and Lake counties) are requested to meet in their respective counties for the purpose of appointing delegates to a Democratic Senatorial Convention, to be held at the Gage House, in the village of McHenry, on the 16th day of October next, at 1 o'clock p. m.

In said convention McHenry county will be entitled to [illegible] and Lake county to 19 delegates.

ENOS W. SMITH,
WM. S. SEARLS,
Senatorial Committee.

Sept. 11 1858.

SENATOR DOUGLAS

Will address the people of Illinois at the times and places mentioned below:

Kankakee	Kankakee	Saturday,	Sept. 25
Hennepin	Putnam co.	Tuesday,	Sept. 28
Henry	Marshall co.	Wednesday,	Sept. 29
Metamora	Woodford co.	Thursday,	Sept. 30
Pekin	Tazewell co.	Saturday,	Oct. 2
Oquawka	Henderson co.	Monday,	Oct. 4
Monmouth	Warren co.	Tuesday,	Oct. 5
Galesburg	Knox co.	Thursday,	Oct. 7
Macomb	McDonough co.	Saturday,	Oct. 9
Carthage	Hancock co.	Monday,	Oct. 11
Quincy	Adams co.	Wednesday,	Oct. 13
Alton	Madison co.	Friday,	Oct. 15

Lincoln and Douglas.

Will address the people in joint debate, at the following places and times:

Galesburg, Knox county . . . October 7.
Quincy, Adams county . . . October 13.
Alton, Madison county . . . October 15.

Douglas will open the discussion at Ottawa, Jonesboro, Galesburg, and Alton, and speak one hour; Lincoln will follow, speaking one hour and a half, and Douglas will reply for half an hour. At Freeport, Charleston and Quincy, Lincoln will open the discussion, Douglas reply, and Lincoln rejoin.

Dare not Call Themselves "Republicans."

The supporters of Lincoln in Sangamon county, (his own residence,) in calling a convention to nominate county officers, were afraid to style it a "Republican" convention, and called themselves a convention of "all opposed to Democracy." In Madison county, (Trumbull's residence,) the term "Republican" is also repudiated, and a county convention of all opposed to Democracy has been called. The same coward . . .

Excellent Nominations.

The Democratic convention of the 45th Representative district met at Kankakee on the 10th inst. and unanimously nominated as candidates for the legislature S. W. Bowen, of Will, H. H. Cody, of Du Page, and J. W. Paddock, of Kankakee. The district is composed of Iroquois, Will, Du Page, and Kankakee counties, and is entitled to three Representatives.

The gentlemen nominated are of the very highest character personally; are well and most favorably known, not only in the district but all over the State, and, if elected, can exercise for their respective localities the very greatest influence. They are well worthy of cordial support, and we confidently expect their election. They deserve, and will receive, the unanimous support of every Democrat, and of all men in the district opposed to the elevation of the negro to social and political equality with the white men.

The Maine Democracy for Douglas.

There is an unanimous sentiment in favor of Douglas in Maine, and it was everywhere avowed, before the late election there, as since. The entire, almost, Democratic press of the State are bold and decided in reprehending the attempt of disorganizers in the party to defeat the Democracy of Illinois. And it is believed that all the Democratic candidates—certainly all who were successful—were anti-Lecompton. On this point the Boston *Ledger* says,—"It is not to be lost sight of, in looking at the recent canvass in Maine, that the Democratic party of the State are out-and-out opposed to the Lecompton fraud, and that they freely extended their sympathies to Senator Douglas in the stand that he took on that matter last winter."

Our readers already know that the Democracy of Maine have made a heavy gain over the Republicans—reducing the Republican majority for Governor from sixteen thousand, last year, to eight thousand, this year—gaining two members of Congress, and considerably increasing their numbers in the legislature. We have before us a leading Democratic paper of that State, in which it is asserted that these encouraging results could not have been attained, had not the party been committed to the views of Douglas. Their shibboleth is popular sovereignty; and under that sign they will triumph completely at the next election.

Henry Clay and Abraham Lincoln.

In 1844, says the Chicago *Tribune*, when Douglas was vociferating all over Illinois that Henry Clay had sold his country to Great Britain, that he was a drunkard, a liar, a gambler, and grossly and notoriously licentious, Abe Lincoln was putting forth herculean efforts to carry the State for the great Kentuckian. And when the August elections came off, and it became apparent that Clay could not carry Illinois, but that he might possibly carry Indiana, Lincoln geared up his horse and wagon and started for the Hoosier State, where he traveled *four hundred miles, making speeches for Henry Clay*; nor did he start for home until the day of the election of 1844, which made a Tennessee probate court lawyer President of the United States.—*Springfield Journal.*

The effect of Lincoln's speeches in 1844, according to the above, have the effect of defeating the person in whose favor they are made. In 1844, he tried to make out that Clay was a semi-abolitionist, in favor of negro equality, and the other Lincolnisms, and the August election in this State demonstrated that he had killed the great Kentuckian in Illinois . . .

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

SHEAHAN & PRICE,
Publishers and Proprietors.
JAS. W. SHEAHAN . . . WILLIAM PRICE.

Chicago, Thursday Morning, Sept. 23, 1858

The Grain Trade of Chicago.

The receipts at Chicago during the last week have been 15,339 bbls. flour, 257,219 bus wheat, 311,161 bus. corn, and 16,105 bus oats, making 861,130 bushels of grain. The total receipts of this season are now 328,387 bbls flour, 7,630,078 bus wheat, 7,096,138 bus corn, and 1,886,869 bus oats, making a total of OVER EIGHTEEN MILLIONS OF BUSHELS OF GRAIN, namely—18,205,019 bushels. At this time last year the receipts amounted to 178,129 bbls flour, 4,761,984 bus. wheat, 6,811,701 bus. corn, and 733,687 bus. oats, making a total of 12,761,420 bushels of grain. The receipts of this year therefore up to this time are six millions of bushels more than those of last year.

The shipments during the last week have been 16,169 bbls flour, (the largest amount of flour exported hence during any week this year,) 226,129 bus. wheat, 244,684 bus. corn, and 20,000 bus. oats, making 571,708 bushels of grain. The total shipments of the season are now 266,350 bbls. flour, 6,929,045 bushels of wheat, 6,332,952 bus. corn, and 1,212,090 bus. oats, making a total of nearly SIXTEEN MILLIONS OF BUSHELS OF GRAIN, namely 15,855,867 bushels. At this time last year the shipments were 91,804 bbls flour, 4,762,833 bus. wheat, 6,310,419 bus. corn, and 215,634 bus oats, making 12,017,269 bushels of grain. It will be seen that the shipments of corn were slightly greater last year, but the total shipments of this year up to this time are 3,900,000 bushels greater than those of last year.

Wheat sold here yesterday at $1,16 for white winter in store, $1,03 for No 1 red winter in store; and 75a78c for No 2 spring. It is rather a singular coincidence that this was the price of standard spring wheat on this day twelvemonth.

Dare Not Do It.

. . . . . . not run a "Republican" ticket. They have put in nomination a "peoples' ticket."

Lincoln's Appeal to Ficklin.

We call special attention to that part of Lincoln's speech in which he appealed to Hon O. B. Ficklin to bear testimony that he had not opposed the Mexican war in Congress, and Ficklin's reply.

Delegates to Sterling.

The Congressional convention will meet at Sterling on Thursday next, September 23. Delegates will be notified in to-morrow's paper of the arrangements made for their leaving the city and returning.

The Nominees.

The crowded state of our columns this morning prevents our saying anything beyond calling attention to the very excellent ticket put in nomination yesterday by the Democratic County Convention. It is a ticket that will command the support and respect of the people of the County.

English Repudiates the English Bill.

In a speech delivered at New Albany, Ind., the Hon. Wm H. English, author of the Kansas bill, repudiates one of its provisions, by declaring that he will vote for the admission of Kansas whenever she presents herself with a constitution legally formed and approved by the people of the territory. Washington *Union* please notice.

The Alliance.

The Danites and Republicans are openly in concert of action. At Charleston, on Saturday last, Dr Chambers, the Republican Marshal of the day, stated to Judge Douglas that he had received a letter from R. B Carpenter, of Chicago, requesting him, Chambers, to announce that Carpenter would hold a meeting at Charleston on Wednesday next; Chambers asked Douglas if he might make the announcement at the meeting on Saturday, and Douglas replied that he wished he would do so, as it would be another link in the proof that the Danites and Republicans are acting in concert—the Republican and Danite leaders being in correspondence with respect to the meetings and tickets. Chambers made the . . . . .

Where is the Axe?

In a late number of the Indiana *State Sentinel*, a paper which supported the Lecompton policy of the Administration, we find an abstract of the speech of the Hon. Thomas A Hendricks, Commissioner of the General Land Office, delivered in Indianapolis on the 10th instant. The entire tenor of his remarks was in direct opposition to that maintained by the Washington *Union*, and the question suggests itself,—who has the most of the confidence of the Administration, the Commissioner of the Land Office or the editor of the "official organ?" The *Sentinel* says.

At the close of Mr. Hendricks' speech, he was asked "if he endorsed the policy charged against the Administration of a desire to defeat Judge Douglas and the democracy in the contest now pending in Illinois." In reply, he said he was here to make known only his own views, and that he could not make known the views and purposes of others. *So far as he was concerned, he desired the success of the regular party organization in Illinois, represented by Judge Douglas.*

The Fire Kept Up.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democracy was held at the court house at Charleston on Saturday evening after the discussion. R. T. Merrick, Esq., of Chicago, and Hon. U. F. Linder, of Charleston, addressed the people. Mr. Merrick made a most able and telling speech. He reviewed Lincoln's Trumbull speech, laid bare his quibbles, dodges, and pettifogging tricks, and carried conviction to the minds of all his hearers in his clear and forcible exposition of Democratic principles. It was a great effort, and won for our fellow citizen the praise of all who heard him. The Black Republicans attempted to get up a meeting at the court house square, and made every effort to draw off the people from the Democratic meeting; but their band played in vain, and they were finally obliged to adjourn, not being able to raise a crowd. Lincoln and his friends are in despair. He has no sympathizers in Coles county, and expressed a strong desire on Saturday to go a little farther North.

THE AUDIENCE AT CHARLESTON.

Douglas has the People with Him.

Of the vast multitude of people in attendance upon the discussion, at Charleston, between Douglas and Lincoln, it is entirely safe to say that more than three fourths were Democrats—making the number of Douglas' friends on the ground not less, according to the most reasonable calculation, than ELEVEN THOUSAND. This proportion of Democrats to Republicans was manifest at the first, and throughout the debate. While Lincoln was speaking no responses greeted him from the crowd; he spoke as well, but no better, than usual, but to intelligent citizens of the Democratic *persuasion*, who exhibited no sympathy with or respect for him. However, as it is the habit of Democrats to tolerate in the most respectful manner free speech, he was not interrupted or disturbed. But when Douglas commenced his reply, the whole assemblage sent up a prolonged and almost unanimous shout of applause. The effect on each individual auditor was electrical, and the speaker entered into the discussion with great energy of manner, and in a style of manly and convincing eloquence. In spite of his expressed wish to be allowed to proceed without interruption by applauses, at every telling point—and his speech abounded with them—the most vociferous and hearty cheers were given. When Douglas had finished the people appeared satisfied, many went immediately away, and before Lincoln was half through with his rejoinder not a quarter of the crowd remained to hear him. He had not more than four thousand hearers; it is not believed that he had three thousand. We fancy he has had enough of Egypt; and certainly Egypt has had enough of him.

☞ The Louisville *Journal* says the corn crop has never been so large in Kentucky as the present crop promises to be. We hear of fields in the Blue Grass region estimated at 25 barrels, or 175 bushels to the acre, while fields promising 75 to 80 bushels are quite common. Consequent upon this, droves of swine from the less prolific regions, cross the Ohio river daily at this and other points, to be fattened in Kentucky, and the indications now are, that we shall show finer and fatter hogs this season than ever before.

THE CAMPAIGN.

JOINT DISCUSSION AT CHARLESTON

15,000 PEOPLE ON THE GROUND.

A Field-Day for the Democracy.

Lincoln full of Trumbull;
Delivers Trumbull's Alton Speech,
Has Nothing to Say for Himself.

LINCOLN RETREATS FROM EGYPT.

TRUMBULL COVERS HIS FLIGHT.

GREAT SPEECH
-BY-
Senator Douglas!

TRUMBULL'S SLANDERS REFUTED!
LINCOLN'S WEAKNESS EXPOSED!

The fourth joint discussion between Senator Douglas and Abraham Lincoln took place at Charleston, Coles county, on Saturday last. The occasion drew together one of the largest gatherings of the people that has taken place this year. From twelve to fifteen thousand were present. The democracy were out in their strength and struck terror into the hearts of their enemies. Things were so arranged that Senator Douglas should be received at Mattoon on his arrival from Lower Egypt, by the delegations from the eastern part of Coles and escorted down to Charleston, ten miles distant. Accordingly, on Saturday morning at 3 o'clock, when he reached Mattoon, his friends were waiting for him, and he was welcomed with a salute and escorted to the house of a friend, which was brilliantly illuminated. At eight o'clock the various delegations formed in procession and waited upon him to attend him down to Charleston. Before starting, Col Cunningham, in behalf of his fellow citizens, welcomed Senator Douglas to Coles, and called his attention to a part of the procession, consisting of thirty-two young ladies on horseback, representing the Federal Union, sixteen of whom carried the national colors waving from ash sticks, and the other sixteen carrying the same colors on hickory sticks, thus furnishing a beautiful illustration of the union between the whigs and democrats when our country was endangered by the agitation of sectional men in 1850, and emblematic of the union which now exists between the national men of these two parties to defeat and crush out abolitionism. Senator Douglas made a happy and appropriate response, and the line of march was then taken up for Charleston. It was a glorious sight to see the long line of teams filled with men, women and children, extending across the prairie as far as the eye could reach, the flags gaily flying in the morning breeze, and the brass instruments of the numerous bands gleaming in the sun. At every house and every cross road the procession received accessions, until when entering Charleston, it was nearly two miles long. On the outskirts of the town it was met by the citizens of Charleston and the delegations from the western part of Coles and the adjoining counties, who carried several large and splendid banners, upon one of which appeared, "Edgar county good for five hundred majority for the Little Giant," and on another, "This government was made for white men—Douglas for life." Passing through the streets of Charleston, the procession halted in front of the Union hotel, which was almost hid by banners and flags, and here Senator Douglas was welcomed to Charleston by Hon O. B. Ficklin in a most eloquent and telling speech, to which he responded. The Black Republicans had stationed a band at the opposite corner, and when Mr. Ficklin commenced his address the musicians were ordered to play, which they did, preventing the people from hearing what was going on, but this little piece of malicious fun was soon stopped and it was with the greatest difficulty that the enraged crowd could be prevented from visiting upon the offenders a severe mark of their anger. The Black Republicans are utterly lost to all sense of shame. At Freeport they insulted Senator Douglas, pelting him with watermelon rind and otherwise ill using him, but their indignities were overlooked, and when Lincoln went down into Egypt he found himself among gentlemen. Notwithstanding his party presumed on their weakness to indulge their malice, he was not insulted, but listened to quietly. At the discussion he did not advance a single new idea, but confined himself solely to Trumbull's charges of conspiracy, and the immense concourse of people assembled to hear discussed the political questions . . . . of himself.

We give the speeches entire, and ask a careful perusal of them. What are Mr Lincoln's principles, no one knows. He does not seem to know himself. His Charleston speeches do not throw any light on the subject. Trumbull's charges, which have been time and again proved false, embody his platform.

LINCOLN'S SPEECH.

Mr Lincoln upon taking the stand was greeted with three cheers, he said:

Ladies and Gentlemen,—It will be very difficult for an audience of the size of this to hear what is said, and consequently, it is very important that as profound silence be observed as is possible.

While I was up at the hotel to-day, an elderly gentleman called upon me to know whether I was really in favor of producing a perfect equality between the negroes and the white people, while I had not proposed to myself upon this occasion to say much upon that subject, as that question was asked me, I thought I would occupy, perhaps, five minutes, in saying something in regard to it.

I will say then, that I am not nor ever have been in favor of bringing about in any way, the social and political equality of the white and black races, that I am not, nor ever have been in favor of making voters of the negroes, or jurors, or qualifying them to hold office, or having them to marry with white people. I will say in addition, that there is a physical difference between the white and black races, which I suppose, will forever forbid the two races living together upon terms of social and political equality, and inasmuch, as they cannot so live, that while they do remain together, there must be the position of superior and inferior, that I as much as any other man am in favor of the superior position being assigned to the white man. I say in this connection, that I do not perceive, however, that because the white man is to have the superior position, that it requires that the negro should be denied every thing. I do not perceive because I do not court a negro woman for a wife, that I must necessarily want her for a wife. My understanding is that I can just leave her alone. I am now in my fiftieth year, and certainly never have had a black woman either for a slave or wife, so that it seems to me that it is quite possible for us to get along without making either slaves or wives of negroes.

I will add that I have never seen, to my knowledge, a man, woman or child that was in favor of producing a perfect equality, socially and politically between the negro and white people, and I recollect of but one distinguished instance that I have heard of a great deal, so as to be entirely confident of it, and that is the case of my friend Douglas' old friend, Col. Richard M Johnson. (Laughter, and cries of "hurrah for Lincoln," and "hurrah for Douglas.")

I will add to the few remarks that I have made, for I am not going to enter at large upon this subject, that I have never had the least apprehension that I or my friends would marry negroes if there was no law to keep them from it, but as my friend Douglas and his friends seem to be under great apprehension that may be they might if there was no law to keep them from it, I give him the most solemn pledge that I will to the very last stand by the law in this State that forbids the marriage of white folks with negroes.

I will add one further word, which is this, I don't understand that there is any place where any alteration of the relation—the social and political relation of the negro and white man would be changed except in the State legislature, and not in the Congress of the United States, and as I do not really apprehend the approach of any such thing myself, but as Judge Douglas does seem to be in constant horror of some such thing, I do recommend that the Judge be kept at home and be placed in the next legislature to vote it off. (Cries of "hurrah for Lincoln," and "hurrah for Douglas.")

I do not propose dwelling longer at this time upon that subject.

When Judge Trumbull, our other Senator in Congress returned to Illinois, in the month of August, I believe it was, he made a speech at Chicago, in which he made what may be called a charge against Judge Douglas, which proved to be very offensive to Judge Douglas, as I understand. The Judge was at that time out upon one of his speaking tours through the country, and when the news of it reached him, as I understand, he denounced Judge Trumbull, as I understand, in rather harsh terms for having said what he had in regard to him. I was following along and speaking at the same place that Judge Douglas spoke at, but at a subsequent date to the time of his speaking, and when I heard of what Judge Trumbull had said of Douglas, and what Douglas had said back again, I felt that I was in a position that I could not remain entirely silent, and consequently upon two or three occasions I alluded to it, so no otherwise than to say that in regard to the charge that had been brought I personally knew nothing, and that I sought to say nothing in regard to it, that I did personally know Judge Trumbull, that I believed him to be a man of veracity, that I believed him to be a man of capacity sufficient to know pretty well whether an assertion that he was making as a conclusion upon a string of facts was true or false, and as a conclusion of my own, I stated as my belief, that if Judge Trumbull should be called upon he would prove everything he said.

Upon some subsequent occasion Judge Trumbull spoke again before an audience at Alton. He upon that occasion not only repeated his charge against Judge Douglas, but read the evidence which he said he relied upon to substantiate it, and the speech was published at length. Subsequently, at Jacksonville, Judge Douglas alluded to this matter, and in the course of his speech, and near the close of it, he said—but I will now read from a little note I have of it in regard to myself—"Mr Douglas proceeded to remark that he should not hereafter occupy his time in refuting such charges made by Trumbull, but that Lincoln, having endorsed the character of Trumbull for veracity, he should hold him (Lincoln) responsible for the slanders. I have done what I have stated in subject me to this attention, to this charge, if that fairly subject me to it.

I now wish to say that it has not been my purpose to at all interfere about that matter. I had even dropped the fashion of speaking or alluding to it at all, but inasmuch as it seems to be the wish of Judge Douglas to hold me responsible about it, then, for ours it my life, I will follow the Judge now, and say, that to the just extent I take the responsibility. I say to the just extent I take the responsibility.

Now, for the first thing. In the beginning I shall announce to you that I shall hand over to the reporters the entire portion of Trumbull's speech which is devoted to that subject, which was made at Alton. I shall, immediately in connection with that, hand over the entire portion of Judge Douglas' speech made to answer to it, at Jacksonville. I shall thereby furnish the readers of this debate the complete grounds occupied both by Judge Trumbull and Judge Douglas. I cannot read them. It would take me more, perhaps, than my first hour to do so. I can only make some comment upon them.

Trumbull's charge, as he published it—that last charge, is in the words which I will read—

"Now, the charge is, that there was a plot entered into to have a constitution formed for Kansas and put in force without giving the people an opportunity to pass upon it, and that Mr. Douglas was in the plot."

I stop without reading, knowing that all will have an opportunity of reading hereafter, that Judge Trumbull brings forward what he regards as a sufficient evidence to substantiate this charge. He first shows, or at least he does show, whether first or not, that Senator Bigler, upon the floor of the Senate, had declared that there was a conference amongst the Senators, in which conference there was a determination, as he understood, to have a bill passed—an enabling act for the people of Kansas to form a constitution under, in which bill, it was agreed among them, it was best not to have a clause submitting the constitution to the vote of the people.

He then brings forward what he deems the evidence to prove that there was a bill which went into the hands of Judge Douglas, as chairman of the committee on territories, which contained a provision in it for submitting the constitution that might be made to the vote of the people. He then brings forward evidence tending to show, and showing, as he deems it, that Judge Douglas reported that bill back to the Senate with that clause stricken out of it. He then brings forward evidence tending to show that there was a clause inserted into that bill brought back which would in its nature prevent the reference of the constitution back to the vote of the people, if, indeed, upon the mere silence of the law they had a right to so refer it.

These are the general statements that I propose to having made them in Judge Douglas' speech in which he answers that speech of Judge Trumbull. When you come to examine Judge Douglas' speech you will find that the first point he makes is, "Suppose it were true that there was such a clause in the bill and that I struck it out," and he argues from that that it does not follow that it was intended to prevent the people having the right to vote upon their constitution. His striking out such a provision, if there was one in the bill, he argues, does not establish or prove that it was stricken out for the purpose of robbing the people of that right. Well, I would say in the first place, that that would be the most manifest object of striking it out, as it would seem. It is true, as Judge Douglas states, that many territorial bills have passed without having such a provision in them, and I believe it is true, though I am not certain, that in certain instances constitutions framed under such bills have been submitted to a vote of the people, with the law silent upon the subject, but it won't follow that they once had their bill framed with an express provision for submission, and then struck it out when they did not mean to alter the effect of the law. That there have been bills that never had it in does not at all explain why it was taken out of one that it was in, and more especially does this evidence tend to prove the proposition that Trumbull puts, when we remember that in point of time that provision was stricken out of the bill almost simultaneously with the time that Bigler says that there was a conference amongst Senators, and it was agreed that the bill should be passed, first differing should come out of the proposition to submit the constitution to the vote of the people. Judge Douglas altogether forgets, in answering Judge Trumbull, to look to that conversation spoken of by Mr Bigler. The Judge does not notice that. If you take that as one of the proven facts, and find out that simultaneously with it Judge Douglas did submit it and put the two points, the one in and the other out, I think it does not fall very far short of proving the proposition put by Judge Trumbull.

But I must hurry on. The next proposition that Judge Douglas puts is, "But upon examination, it turns out that the Toombs bill never did contain a clause requiring the constitution to be submitted."

Now there is a mere statement of fact, and is one that can be determined by evidence. I only want to ask this question first—Why Judge Douglas did not say that the Toombs bill (for that is the bill that it is alleged that provision was stricken out of) —I want to ask this question, then. Why, if the Judge wanted to make direct issue with Judge Trumbull, he did not take the exact provision which Judge Trumbull provided in his speech, and say that the provision was not stricken out? Mr Trumbull has put down in his speech the exact words that were in the bill, and then he alleges that those words were stricken out. Now Judge Douglas does not say that those words were stricken out, but he says, "It turns out that the Toombs bill never did contain a clause requiring the constitution to be submitted." We see at once, then, that he is really making his issue, though he does not plainly say so, upon the meaning of the words. He is not undertaking to say that Trumbull . . . . Which it can be shown . . . . Trumbull says were in the bill, were in it. If, however, the controversy is upon the words, or the sense of the words, whether these words stricken out really constitute a provision for submitting the matter to a vote of the people, why, then, as that is a matter of argument, I think I may say I will not Trumbull's own argument upon that subject. Judge Douglas did not meet him at all on that, altho' gh he put it down fairly, but passes it off in the manner in which I have stated. Trumbull says, "The provision is in these words:

[illegible]

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

Gray Nominated for Congress.

The Democratic congressional convention for the Cleveland, Ohio district, did themselves and the Democratic party infinite honor in nominating J. W. GRAY, esq., the bold and fearless editor of the Cleveland *Plaindealer* as the Democratic candidate. Gray has for many years fought almost alone the Abolitionists and Republicans of northern Ohio, and for his services during all those years he was recently dismissed from office by Cobb and Slidell. The Democracy have thus signified their opinion of him. The *Plaindealer* thus announces the nomination:

The special dispatch from Painesville late on Saturday night, announcing the nomination by the Democratic district convention, then assembled, of Mr. Gray, our "Senior," as a candidate for Congress, took us "Juniors" by surprise. However, as this paper is in the habit of supporting regular nominations, we shall take the responsibility of pledging its cordial support to Mr. Gray, provided he accepts the nomination. We heard him say, on hearing the result of the convention, that losing an eye and his official head were calamities enough for one year, without running a tilt for Congress against four thousand legion majority. Our advice to him is to run—since laying the Atlantic cable, we believe there is nothing impossible for man to accomplish. If all his personal friends and the popular sovereignty believers in the district should vote for him, he certainly would be elected.

James L. Orr and Senator Douglas.

The Republicans have been feeding their allies with long dissertations upon a supposed repudiation of the Dred Scott decision by Douglas at Freeport. In another column we publish what Douglas said on that occasion, and now give an extract from a speech by Hon James L. Orr, of South Carolina, the present speaker of the House of Representatives, in which, while discussing the power of territorial legislatures, he said:

"I say, although I deny that squatter sovereignty exists in the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska by virtue of this bill, it is a matter practically of little consequence whether it does or not, and I think I shall be able to satisfy the gentleman of that. The gentleman knows that, in every slaveholding community of this Union, we have local legislation and local police regulations appertaining to that institution, without which the institution would not only be valueless, but a curse to the community. Without them the slaveholder could not enforce his rights when invaded by others; and if you had no local legislation for the purpose of giving protection, the institution would be of no value. I can appeal to every gentleman upon this floor who represents a slaveholding constituency, to attest the truth of what I have stated upon that point.

"Now, the legislative authority of a Territory is invested with a discretion to vote for or against laws. We think they ought to pass laws in every Territory, when the Territory is open to settlement, and slaveholders go there to, protect slave property. But if they decline to pass such laws, what is the remedy? None, sir. If the majority of the people are opposed to the institution, and if they do not desire it engrafted upon the Territory, all they have to do is simply to decline to pass laws in the Territorial legislature for its protection, and then it is as well excluded as if the power was invested in the Territorial legislature, and exercised by them to prohibit it. Now, I ask the gentlemen, what is the practical importance to result from the agitation and discussion of this question as to whether squatter sovereignty does or does not exist? Practically, it is a matter of little moment."

New York Journal of Commerce and Douglas.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* makes great pretensions to fairness. It prides itself upon the justice it renders to political opponents. It has repeatedly ventured suggestions as to the ruthless and reckless way by Cobb and Slidell, in the name of the President, upon the democracy of the Northwest, and particularly upon the party in this State; but it has made these suggestions with a mildness that strongly suggests that milk diluted with water was the only food ever taken by the writer. It has never yet said one word of manly firmness in behalf of the democracy of the only Northern State that has never voted against the Democratic nominees for President. It always speaks from under the arm of power, and betrays a constant fear of offending the administration.

Now that the Washington organ of the lobby, and of Bright and Slidell, has thrown off all disguise, and openly proclaims its "indifference" as to the result of the election in this State, the *Journal of Commerce* ventures forth and proclaims that Douglas has changed his [illegible] upon the Dred Scott decision. Nay [illegible] ming a hypocritical show of doing [illegible] man whom it seeks to destroy, [illegible] attempt to prove that [illegible] at champion of the [illegible] to the level of [illegible] so much of [illegible]

[illegible] is supported by local police regulations. (Right, right.) Those police regulations can only be established by the local legislature, and if the people are opposed to slavery they will elect representatives to that body who will, by unfriendly legislation, effectually prevent the introduction of it into their midst. If, on the contrary, they are for it, their legislation will favor its extension. Hence, no matter what the decision of the Supreme Court may be on that abstract question, still the right of the people to make a slave territory or a free territory is perfect and complete under the Nebraska bill. I hope Mr. Lincoln deems my answer satisfactory on that point."

Now, the above constitutes what the *Journal of Commerce* declares to be the "inconsistent, passionate, and anti-Democratic stump speech of Judge Douglas," which is held up in such odious comparison with the speech of June, 1857. But our readers all know, and so does every honest man who can read the speeches of Judge Douglas, that he, from the time when the Dred Scott decision was rendered, expressed the same views as those contained in his Freeport speech. And in the speech of June, 1857, at Springfield, which the *Journal of Commerce* declares was the only thing "*needed to convince the country at the time of its (Dred Scott decision) wisdom, truth and justice, and to make its arguments plain and comprehensible,*" and wherein Judge Douglas "*with his wonted eloquence and power illustrated and enforced every point of that great judgment,*" it so happens that Judge Douglas declared and asserted the identical proposition which, when repeated at Freeport, has brought upon him the denunciations of the administration organs.

In the Springfield speech, June 12, 1857, he said:

"While the right (the right of the master to his slave in the territory) continues in full force under the guarantee of the constitution, and cannot be divested or alienated by an act of Congress, it necessarily remains a barren and a worthless right unless sustained, protected, and enforced by appropriate police regulations and local legislation prescribing adequate remedies for its violation. These regulations and remedies must necessarily depend entirely upon the will and wishes of the people of the territory, as they can only be prescribed by the local legislatures.

Hence, the great principle of popular sovereignty and self government is sustained and firmly established by the authority of this decision.

The *Journal of Commerce* states that if Judge Douglas was right in 1857, he was completely wrong in 1858. We take the admission of that paper that his views expressed in 1857 were sound, because "Mr. Douglas was then the tried and trusted champion of Democratic principles;" and as we have shown that in his speech of August, 1858, he has said nothing but what he said in June, 1857, we insist that he is now as he was then, the tried and trusted champion of Democratic principles, and that now as then, his speech was all that was needed to convince the country of the justice of the Dred Scott decision.

We have taken this much trouble to expose the absurdities of the *Journal of Commerce* in its undignified attempt to echo the inanities of the Washington *Union*, as well as to show to the Democracy of the State how utterly unfounded is the allegation that Douglas has, in this campaign, given to the Dred Scott decision any interpretation not previously placed upon it in his public speeches.

Democratic County Convention

The Democratic County Convention of the county, met yesterday, pursuant to the following call:

Cook County Democratic Convention.

There will a Convention of the Democratic party of Cook county held at Democratic Hall, in the city of Chicago, on Monday, September 20, at 3 o'clock, p. m., to nominate candidates for Sheriff, Coroner, and four members of the Legislature, and also to appoint thirty-seven delegates to the Congressional Convention. The representation in said Convention will be as follows:

Wards.	Delegates.	Wards.	Delegates.
First	2	Sixth	10
Second	4	Seventh	10
Third	6	Eighth	6
Fourth	7	Ninth	7
Fifth	6	Tenth	1

Each town in the county outside of the city of Chicago will be entitled to three delegates.

The Democracy of the several towns will meet at their respective voting places on Saturday, Sept. 18, and appoint three delegates, and the Democracy of the several wards in the city will meet on Saturday, September 18, at the times and places designated in the notices of the several Ward Committees, and under the regulations provided in such cases to elect their delegates.

H. D. COLVIN,
Chairman Executive Committee, Cook County.

At the hour appointed, H. D. COLVIN, Esq., called the convention to order, stated its objects, and after taking the question, declared NATHAN ALLEN, Esq., of the 6th ward, President of the convention.

On motion of Lambert Tree, Daniel Cameron, jr., of Wheeling, was appointed Secretary, and Philip A. Hoyne, Assistant Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Cammack, of Northfield, the chair appointed the following committee to examine and report upon the credentials of delegates, Messrs. Cammack, Caulfield, Marsh, Kie[illegible] Charles McDonnell. Mr. Caul[illegible]

[illegible] north and west wards and towns remaining in the Hall.

In the meeting of the delegates for the 57th representative district, S. S. Hayes and John A. Hark, were respectively nominated by acclamation; in the meeting of the delegates of the 56th representative district, Aaron Haven, and Francis C. Sherman, were, after several ballotings, nominated.

Upon assembling again, the reports were presented, and the convention then unanimously, and with loud cheering and applause, declared the following ticket duly nominated:

For Sheriff—Morgan L. Keith.

For Coroner—Dr. J. A. Hahn.

For Representatives, 56th District—Aaron Haven, Francis C. Sherman.

For Representatives, 57th District—S. S. Hayes, John A. Hark.

Mr. Sherman being present, was loudly called for, and after accepting the nomination and pledging himself to do all in his power to aid in the election of the entire ticket, declared himself a thorough Democrat, pledged to its principles, and if elected pledged to vote for STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

Judge Hammond and others addressed the convention, and after three cheers for the Cincinnati platform, six cheers for the ticket, and nine cheers for Douglas, the convention adjourned.

NATHAN ALLEN, President.

D. CAMERON, JR.,
P. A. HOYNE,
Secretaries.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.—The last road, with the Pennsylvania Central, has contracted for six superb sleeping cars, to be furnished and placed on the Road by the first of November, when the P. F. W. and C. Road will be finished into our city. The Road, we are informed, will be opened in due form, with a grand excursion to Philadelphia.

DROWNED.—The Waukegan *Gazette* gives an account of a casualty on the lake, a little north of that port. Four young men of Waukegan were on a fishing excursion in a boat, which, being a frail one and too heavily loaded, got swamped and sunk. Three of the party saved themselves by swimming to the shore, but the fourth, named George Feakle, was drowned. His body was recovered. He was 23 years of age, and a young man of much promise.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT AT HOMICIDE.—About 10 o'clock night before last another gross attempt to kill was made at the boarding house kept by one Mr Gross, on West Madison street, near Canal. A person who appears to have been tired of life, attempted to commit suicide by filling a lamp with burning fluid while the lamp was lighted. The lamp, of course, exploded, but instead of killing the would be suicide its flaming contents were thrown upon and set fire the clothes of a little girl about ten years old, and also those of a little boy, her brother. The mother exerted herself to extinguish the flames but did not succeed in doing so until the little girl was so terribly burned that her life is despaired of.

A FREEDOM NAILED.—The Washington *Union* of Sept. [illegible], contained the following charge:

"Although it came to pass that there arose a difference of opinion between Mr Douglas' new allies and himself. They disagreed about the value of his services, and the rewards he should receive for his apostacy. He modestly claimed the first rank and the highest honors of the Republican household. They were quite determined to submit to no such degrading terms. They loved the treason, but would not thus endow the traitor. Meanwhile the Democracy looked on with serene indifference."

The Cincinnati Daily *Gazette*, a Republican paper, in commenting on the above, says:

"It is sheer justice to Mr. Douglas to say that there is not one tittle of evidence that he ever made any advance toward the Republicans. That the Republicans and Mr Douglas disagreed about the value and rewards of his services *is a lie made out of whole cloth*."

MAINE ELECTION.—It is now claimed that all the Republican candidates for Congress (six) are elected, as in the old Congress. In the 3d district the Republican majority is said to be 95 votes. In the same district, at the last Congressional election, the Republican majority was 2,310. Democratic gain in this district, 2,282. The aggregate Republican majority in all the districts was then 15,545—now probably not half the number.

☞ Information wanted of the whereabouts of one Pat McElroy, who left the County of Armagh, Ireland about 4 years since. He was last heard of at Pittsburg, Pa., [illegible]. His sister, Mary McElroy, will give $5 for information leading to his discovery. Address Jeremiah Sam, Box 1663, Chicago P. O.

Papers please copy.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—The following numbers drew the principal prizes in the drawing of September [illegible]:

No. [illegible]	$100,000	No. 25,871	$15,000
No. [illegible]	50,000	No. 2,706	10,000
No. [illegible]	30,000		

Nos. 4,224, 8,163, 9,020, 11,617, 13,204, 24,294 drew $2,000 each.

Nos. 251, 3,914, 6,103, 9,778, 14,892, 16,297, 17,910, 17,422, 28,113, drew $1,000 each.

The next drawing of this celebrated lottery will take place on [illegible] of September. For particulars see advertisement [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

Extract of a Letter from Virginia

ALEXANDRIA, Virginia, Sept. 15, 1858.

Please send me the Chicago Times. * * * I however state that I most ardently wish for the success of your able statesman, and that he may, as is justly due him, succeed the present Chief Magistrate of the United States. Our country knows no superior, nor any equal in merit, talent, and statesmanship. He is the man pre-eminent for both offices—Senator from Illinois, or as President. Judge Douglas, for his impartial, non-sectional course in Congress, more particularly last winter, places him indisputably before the people of the Republic—North, South, East, and West—as the man they should have for their Chief Executive. The people of Illinois should elect him, and, I am satisfied, they will. The country should elect him, and will elect him the next President of this confederacy of States.

Extract from a Private Letter of a New York Politician.

BALLSTON SPA, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1858.

"Inclosed, find check for subscription to Chicago Times. * * There are so few Democratic papers in this State whose editors are not postmasters or custom-house officials, that any sentiment, except servility, is rare. * * * I regard the position, on principle, of Senator Douglas, as one of the noblest exhibitions of statesmanship ever presented to the people, and if the power of patronage, or the jealousies incident to prominent men should result in his defeat, it will certainly be an evidence that the popular heart does not always beat true to principle. The triumph, however, must eventually be sure."

The Alliance—Breese, Lincoln, and Trumbull.

CHESTER, Sept. 13, 1858.

I have an important piece of information to communicate which I think will somewhat surprise you: Trumbull has been traveling through this section of the State, and I learn from undoubted authority

coln within his abolition encampment. The abolition walls of Kane that was so strongly fortified in '56, begins to give way. Three delegates to the county convention to nominate delegates to the Bloomington Convention, were within the Fremont encampment in '56. The *Press and Tribune* of the 14th, alleges that which is not true, that Lincoln is gaining ground in every county in the State. The same paper, either willfully or ignorantly, misrepresents the true condition of public sentiment. The republican majority in this county will be from three to five hundred less than in '56.

Iowa Correspondence of the Times.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Sept. 14, 1858.

Politics in Iowa—Cheering prospects of the Democracy—Position of Judge Douglas in Iowa—Alleged extraordinary conduct of a U. S. Senator ambitious of ministerial honors.

Mr. Editor: An extraordinary degree of interest and enthusiasm mark the present campaign in our State, which, as its end approaches, begins to wax warmer and brighter in interest.

The ball was opened here by our gallant candidate for Congress in the eighth district—Judge Leffingwell—who, nailing the broad banner of principle to the mast, and proclaiming the ancient watch words and rallying cries of the National Democracy of the Union, struck terror into the hearts of the corrupt and corrupting Black Republican administration of our State affairs, and is winning golden opinions among the yeomen of Iowa, regardless of creed or party. Our candidate is a Cincinnati Platform Democrat, knowing "no North—no South—no East—no West"—but viewing the constitution as it is, as it was given us by the assembled wisdom of our forefathers, congregated from every section of the Union, where an interest was to be represented or a right secured. Upon this platform, is our candidate rendering efficient service in the cause of Democracy, and at a period you will say most propitious for the perpetuity of that platform—since the attempted violation of its principles during the recent session of Congress by extraordinary weakness and puerility on the one hand, and fraud, corruption and venality on the other, had aroused to indignation the democracy of Iowa and the country against those, who, by a base desertion of fundamental principles, had endangered for the time being, the very existence of our party.

The Democracy here, after years of experience under the most unscrupulously corrupt Black Republican dynasty that ever rose, reigned, or fell,

From the London Times, Sept. 1.

End of the Government of East India by the East India Company.

We are living in the midst of very great events. Within a few days we have heard of the joining of two worlds and the opening of a third of the human race to the commerce, the society, and the religion of the rest. Yet these things pass as every day occurrences, and we are children, not without reason, for the small interest they seem to excite. "What next?" is always the question, and, in that forward spirit to which the Roman poet ascribed the achievements of his countrymen, "We think naught done while aught remains to do." In the very words of Hotspur, we have found it easy to

> Dive into the bottom of the deep,
> Where fathom-line could never touch the ground,
> And pluck up drowned honor by the locks."

And with equal facility we have broken down that wall of nations which shut up the oldest nation in the world from the rest of the human species. Yet these are events that look to the future, and no man can tell what is comprised in them. This day will have a place in chronologies for another great event, but one which might almost have slipped from notice, for it looks to the past. To-day the East India Company ceases to hold a place among States and sovereignties. Like the many princes whom it has deposed from power, and left in the enjoyment of revenues and titles, it has long been deprived of actual dominion. The company has been only a name, and an income, or only adding to those what India herself supplied to her conquerors—the model offices of information and advice. But as the Great Mogul no longer exists, not even in name, the East India Company has now wholly ceased from political existence. This day Queen Victoria becomes the sovereign of India without any fiction

The Stolen Secret.

The main distinction between iron and steel is, that one holds carbon, or the matter of charcoal, whereas the other does not. The amount of carbon is trivial, and is imparted by heating bars for a long period together, surrounded by powdered, broken charcoal in a box. Having regard, then, to this operation, it seems natural enough that the outer portion of each bar should become more "steellified" (if I may be allowed to coin an expressive word) than the internal portions. Now, steel of this sort, though perfectly good for many purposes, is objectionable for others. To give an example, it is by no means good for the manufacture of watch springs; nevertheless, before the invention of cast steel, to which the reader's attention is shortly to be directed, watch springs had to be made of it.

There lived in Attercliffe, near Sheffield, about the year 1760, a watchmaker named Huntsman. He was very much dissatisfied with the quality of steel of which watch springs were made in his day, and he set himself the task of thinking out the cause of inferiority. Mr. Huntsman correctly referred the imperfection of such watch springs as came in his way was referable to the fact of the irregular conversion or "steellification" of the metal of their manufacture. "If," thought he, "I can melt a piece of steel and cast it into an ingot, the composition of the latter should be regular and homogeneous." He tried, and succeeded. The fame of Huntsman's steel became widely spread, but the discoverer took care not to designate it by the name of cast steel, under which it is now familiarly known. That was his secret.

About the year 1770, a large manufactory of the peculiar steel was established at Attercliffe. The process was wrapt in secrecy by every means which the inventor could command. None but workmen

Revenging a Sister's Wrongs.

The neighborhood of Fourth avenue and Twenty-seventh street was thrown into a state of great excitement about six o'clock last evening, in consequence of an attempt having been made to shoot a man by the name of Robert Stephens, an employee in the omnibus and carriage manufactory of Mr. John Stephenson, in Twenty-seventh street. The assailant was a young man by the name of Robert Bell, who pursued his intended victim through the street toward the Second avenue, followed by a large crowd of persons, anxious to ascertain the cause and result of the affray.

Officer Jennis, of the Twenty-first Ward, being apprised of what had occurred, took young Bell into custody. At the same moment officer Armstrong, of the Mayor's squad, who happened to be in the vicinity, tendered his assistance in conducting the prisoner to the Twenty-first Ward station house, where, in answer to the questions of Capt. Speight, he made a strange statement relative to the cause which led him to commit the offence charged against him.

He said that he was born in the county of Cavan, Ireland, of respectable parents, who gave him a good education, and subsequently placed him in a commercial house in Dublin, where he has, until his recent departure for this city, remained for a period of nine years. Receiving information or an intimation that one of his sisters had been seduced, or in some other manner deeply wronged by Stephens, he came to this country without the knowledge of his parents to avenge her.

It seems that an aunt of young Bell's (his father's sister) married Stephens. About six or seven years ago Miss Sophia Bell, one of young Bell's ten sisters, came to this country to reside with her aunt, and did so until last fall or winter—about which

CITY NEWS.

A SMOCK OF TOBACCO.—FOR THE TIMES.

A lively lover once, 'tis said,
Selected in his funny head,
(A little antic)
In talking with his lady love,
A theme not new and above
Romantic.

A subject very strange indeed:
No other than the Indian weed:
No less.
"How can I make it plain and true,
A locomotive's apt to chew?
Now guess."

"Prove me a thing so strange as this,
And I'll reward you with a kiss,
Ket smack!"
This premise made, our lover wink'd,
And cruled his lips to sucker so, you'd think
They'd crack.

"A locomotive—see—I'm not a-joking,
It must be confess'd, is given to smoking
That's sure,
But I will also make it out
A locomotive is, beyond a doubt,
A chewer."

Giving his arms the proper yank
To imitate an engine crank,
The motion forward first he shew,
And then the backward motion too,
Eager to press the promised prize,
He puckered his lips and twinkled his eyes.

ceed forthwith to erect such temporary buildings at the poor house farm, as they may deem necessary for the accommodation of the poor during the ensuing winter.

The committee to whom was referred the application of the State's Attorney for means to defray the expenses of prosecuting the Jumpertz murder case, reported in favor of the same; but the board refused to concur in the report.

A committee, consisting of Supervisors Ries, Kinzie and Sauter, was appointed to appraise the swamp lands belonging to the county, with instructions to report at the next meeting of the board.

The board adjourned to the first Monday in December.

CAN RAILROADS OBSTRUCT THE HIGHWAYS?—This question has just been decided in the negative by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. In the case of Patrick Kelly vs. the Pennsylvania Railway Company, it was lately decided that the Railway Company was liable to damages arising from the obstruction of a public highway at a "crossing" by their locomotives, cars, etc. In this instance the plaintiff and his son, a boy nine years of age, to town for tobacco. On reaching the turnpike, he attempted to *creep under the defendants' cars, which were standing across it.* The train started, and his legs was caught in the wheel, and so injured as to render amputation necessary. The jury found, by

Miscellaneous.

BRIGHT, MOORE & HAYES

Real Estate Agents and Land Dealers

SUPERIOR, WISCONSIN.

E. G. HALL & CO.

IRON WAREHOUSE,

234 South Water Street 236

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

IRON, STEEL, NAILS,

PATENT HOT PRESSED NUTS, WASHERS,

BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS, HEAVY HARDWARE,

Agents for the sale of

DOWNS & CO.'S THIMBLE SKEINS.

200 KEGS BURDEN'S NEW PATENT HORSE Shoes

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR

PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD,

Compounded Entirely from Gums,

Is one of the best Purgative and Liver Medicines

NOW BEFORE THE PUBLIC